THE [*Numb.* 789.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *June* 19, 1760.

THERE has lately been publiſhed in London, A LETTER addreſſed to TWO GREAT MEN, *from which many Extracts have been made in divers public Papers, as well in* England *as* America. *The Publiſher of the Gentleman's Magazine, who has taken a Part of this Letter, and ſeems much to regret, that the Nature of his Miſcellaneous Publications would not admit of his Publiſhing the Whole, ſays, the Author of the Letter was a moſt able and ſpirited Writer, and the Two Great Men are ſuppoſed to be the Duke of* NEWCASTLE *and Mr.* PITT. *A Copy of this Letter falling into our Hands, and ſo well meriting a Peruſal, we ſhall not, as we publiſh it purely for the Emolument of our Readers, make any Apology for ſo doing; but give them the* WHOLE *of the Letter, in this and Three ſucceeding Gazettes.*

A LETTER

Addreſſed to Two GREAT MEN, on the Proſpect of PEACE; and on the TERMS neceſſary to be inſiſted upon in the NEGOCIATION.

Mea quidem ſententiâ, paci, quæ nihil habitura ſit inſidiarum, ſemper eſt conſulendum. De Offic. Lib. 1.

There is a Tide in the Affairs of Men,
Which taken at the Flood, leads on to Fortune;
Omitted, all the Voyage of their Life
Is bound in Shallows and in Miſeries.
On ſuch a full Sea are we now a-float,
And we muſt take the Current when it ſerves,
Or loſe our Ventures. SHAKESP.

My LORD, *and* SIR,

YOU will be ſurprized at an Addreſs made to you jointly in this Manner; but as I have not the Honour to be much acquainted with either of you, (though I eſteem you both, at leaſt while you remain connected) I hope you will forgive me for troubling you, in this public Way; and the rather, as I think the Matters I ſhall write upon, to be of very great Importance; and as you will diſcover by what I am going to ſuggeſt to you, that I am a true Friend to Old *England*, and a ſincere Lover of my Country.

I have long thought that our *Miniſters of State* may be much aſſiſted, in their Deliberations, by Perſons who have not the Honour of ſitting at the Council-board. The wiſeſt Meaſures have often been pointed out, in the Courſe of parliamentary Debate; and Members of either Houſe, perhaps thoſe leaſt conſulted by Government, have frequently been earlieſt in ſuggeſting ſuch Plans of public Policy, as Government itſelf has been glad to adopt. The Extinction of factious Oppoſition, the Unanimity of every Party, and the Acquieſcence of every Connection, in whatever Scheme is propoſed by his Majeſty's Servants, while it hath produced infinite Advantages to the Public; hath deprived thoſe who direct the Cabinet, of all ſuch Parliamentary Inſtruction, as their Predeceſſors in Power uſed to receive. You, my Lord, of late, ſcarcely hear any Speech in the Houſe of Lords, but that of a Lawyer on a *Scotch* Appeal; and the hereditary Council of the Nation rarely aſſemble for higher Purpoſes than to alter *Settlements* and deliberate on Bills of *Divorce*. And you, Sir, in the other Houſe, where ſo many ſkilful Champions uſed formerly to engage, and ſtruggle for Victory, remain ſingle in the Field of Battle; and your Speaker takes the Chair only to vote *Millions* and levy Thouſands, without the leaſt Debate or Oppoſition.

The Channel of Parliamentary Inſtruction being thus ſtopt, no other but that of the Preſs is left open, for thoſe Heads of Advice to which it may be worth your while to attend. For this Reaſon it is, that I have thought of addreſſing you in this Manner. Who I am, it matters not. Let it ſuffice, that, unpenſioned and unemployed, I can vie, in Zeal for the Public, with thoſe who taſte the Sweets of exorbitant Salaries, and unfathomed Perquiſites. Whether my Knowledge be equal to my Zeal; whether my Acquaintance with the World, and Experience in Buſineſs, have enabled me to offer any thing that may be of real Utility, muſt be determined by you, and by the Public. This I am certain of, that my Intention is honeſt; and while I pleaſe myſelf, I ſhall endeavour, at the ſame time, not to offend either of you. Some Productions, in which you have, of late, been jointly taken Notice of, proceeded from a *factious* Diſpoſition, which I am unacquainted with, and deteſt. For far from wiſhing to diſunite and ſeparate your Intereſts, I am fully perſuaded that without your perfect Harmony and Union, the great Events which have happened under your Adminiſtration, will not have thoſe permanent good Conſequences ſo much to be wiſhed for: And it is only from your joint Concurrence, that we can hope for any of thoſe prudent, ſpirited and national Meaſures concerning which I propoſe to offer you a few Hints in this Addreſs.

Conſidering the preſent diſtreſſed Condition of *France*, fallen from its alarming Power, and Greatneſs, into the loweſt State of Diſtreſs and Impotence; unfortunate in its military Operations in every Quarter of the Globe; beaten all *Europe* over by Sea and Land; its Fleets ſailing, only to be deſtroyed; its Armies marching, only to run away; without Trade; no Credit; ſtopping Payments, proteſting Bills, and to all Intents and Purpoſes a Bankrupt Nation; their King, the Princes of the Blood, the Nobility, and the Clergy carrying in all their Plate to be coined, for the preſent extreme Exigency of their Affairs; diſappointed and baffled in all their Schemes on the Continent, and taught to think no more of *Invaſions*, by the Deſtruction of the only Fleet they had left;——I ſay, conſidering all theſe Circumſtances, which I have not exaggerated, in the leaſt, it is not unnatural to imagine, that a Period will ſoon be put to the Troubles of *Europe*. *France*, unable to carry on the War, muſt ſoon be reduced to the Neceſſity of ſuing for Peace.

We have had Bloodſhed enough. God forgive thoſe who have occaſioned this terrible Deſtruction of the human Species, and ſpread Miſery, and Deva[illegible]ſtation, for ſo long a Time, in almoſt every Corner of the Globe. The great Succeſs with which the Arms of *Britain* have been bleſſed, puts it in our Power to give Peace to *Europe*: And it is to the Honour of his Majeſty and thoſe who direct his Councils, that the Diſtreſſes of our Enemies have only enabled him to give the World a Proof of his Moderation; and to ſhew that his Inclination to make Peace, keeps Pace with the Inability of *France* to prolong the War.

"As his Majeſty entered into this War, not from Views "of Ambition, ſo he does not wiſh to continue it, from "Motives of Reſentment. The Deſire of his Majeſty's "Heart is, to ſee a Stop put to the Effuſion of Chriſtian "Blood."

What was declared in the above Paragraph of his Majeſty's Speech from the Throne, to our own Parliament, at the Opening of this Seſſion, has ſince that been notified in Form to our Enemy. The Readineſs of *England* and *Pruſſia*, to enter into a Treaty, and to give Peace to Chriſtendom, which Prince *Lewis* of *Wolfenbuttle* hath been authorized to communicate to the *French* Miniſter at the *Hague*, will no doubt, open the Door for a Negociation, in a Manner the moſt likely to be embraced by the Court of *Verſailles*; whoſe Diſgraces and Diſtreſſes, too great to be diſſembled, and too extenſive to be remedied, will diſpoſe them to liſten with Attention to every propoſal of Accommodation, made to them by an Enemy whoſe Sword was unſheathed only to puniſh Perfidy; and whoſe Succeſſes, as appears from their making the firſt Advances towards a Treaty, have not infatuated them to prefer unneceſſary and ruinous Conqueſt, to a reaſonable and ſolid Peace.

It is, therefore, to be hoped, and to be believed, that Peace is not at a great Diſtance; and upon this Suppoſition I ſhall beg Leave to offer a few Conſiderations to *you*, as to the Perſons on whom the Fate of this Country depends; Conſiderations which are equally important as they are ſeaſonable; and an Attention to which, before you enter upon any Negociation, may, perhaps, aſſiſt you (if I may be allowed to ſuppoſe you ſtand in Need of any Aſſiſtance) in directing this Negociation to ſuch an Iſſue, as may be equally honourable to yourſelves, and uſeful to the Public.

In this Situation of Affairs, one of the firſt Matters relative to the future Negociation, which, no doubt, muſt occur to you, will be, the Choice of thoſe Perſons who are to be truſted with the great Concerns of this Nation as *Plenipotentiaries*. And, as much will depend upon this Point, I ſhall beg Leave to begin with giving you my Thoughts upon it, and the other Topics on which I propoſe to trouble you will naturally ariſe from each other without obſerving any other *Order*, or Connection, beſides that in which they ſhall preſent themſelves to a Mind intent upon its Subject.

With regard then, to the Choice of *Plenipotentiaries*, I cannot but lament the Difficulties you have to encounter, before you will be able to find ſuch as the Public will have Reaſon to thank you for.——I am not totally unknowing in the Characters and Capacities of many among the Great. But when I caſt my Eyes around me, I own that I am ſurprized, greatly ſurprized, but ſtill more grieved, to find ſo few among us, capable of conducting the arduous Taſk of making a Peace. Whether this hath ariſen from Neglect in the Education of our Men of Quality; or whether the Qualifications which fit them for Stateſmen, have been neglected, in Compariſon of ſuch as fit them for *Arthur*'s or *Newmarket*; or whether it be owing to the State Policy ſo ſyſtematically adopted, of late Years, of giving Places, not to the Perſons who can beſt execute the Buſineſs——but to thoſe who can beſt do a Job. Whatever be the Cauſe, the Fact is certain; and it is Matter of Amazement that there ſhould be ſo few in this Iſland, who have given any Proofs that they are capable of conducting with Ability, much leſs with Dexterity, this important Buſineſs of a Negociation with *France*. Men who are verſed in Treaties, knowing the Intereſts, Pretenſions, and Connexions of the ſeveral Princes of *Europe*; ſkilled in the Principles of public Law, and capable of applying them on every particular Occaſion; acquainted with the Commerce, the Colonies, the Manufactures of their own Country; Maſters of all the Inſtances of Infraction of former Treaties, which occaſioned the War we are now engaged in: In a Word, Men whoſe Rank and Conſequence amongſt ourſelves, may command Reſpect, and procure them Authority, amongſt our Enemies; and who to every other Qualification, already enumerated, can boaſt of an Integrity not to be corrupted, and a Steadineſs in ſupporting the Intereſts of their Country, which no Difficulties can diſcourage, and no Temptations can ſhake:——Such are the Men, whom you muſt endeavour to employ, in the approaching Negociation, and ſuch, I hope, ye will be able to find; though, I own, I am puzzled to gueſs on whom the Choice will fall, none being, as yet, pointed out by the public Voice, nor, perhaps, fixed upon, by yourſelves. Times have been, when we might have expected, to ſee *One* named to ſuch an important Office, meerly becauſe he was a Favourite, or a Favourite's Favourite; becauſe he was connected with this Miniſter, or was a Relation of that great Man. But if we have too frequently triſled with our national Concerns, by truſting them in ſuch Hands, I need not ſay that there are Circumſtances at preſent which give us reaſonable Ground for hoping that the ſame Sagacity, and Deſire to ſerve the Public which hath found out, and employed the propereſt Perſons to conduct the Operations of the War, will be exerted to find out the propereſt Perſons (few as there are to be found) to conduct the Deliberations of the Treaty.

And very deplorable indeed muſt be the Inabilities of the Perſons we ſhall employ, if their Negociations for Peace be conducted ſo awkwardly as to rob us of the Advantages we have gained by the War. If we may judge from late Events, *France* ſeems as little to abound with Wiſdom in the Cabinet, as it doth with Courage and Conduct in the Field. And if the Negociations at *Utrecht*, in which almoſt all the Advantages of a War equally ſucceſsful with the preſent, were given up, be urged as an Inſtance of the ſuperior Dexterity of *French* Politics, it ought to be remembered that this was more owing to our own Diviſions, than to *their* Sagacity, and to the Inabilities of our Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, tho' we had no great Reaſon, God knows, to brag of them. What, therefore, may we not expect from a Negociation to be begun in very different Circumſtances; when there exiſts no Faction whoſe Intereſt it may be to perplex and defeat it; and when that national Unanimity to which we, in a great Meaſure, owe the Succeſs of the War, will ſtill continue to exert it's bleſſed Effects, till it make us happy with a ſafe and honourable Peace?——However, favourable as theſe Circumſtances are, the Choice of ſuch Plenipotentiaries as may be likely to conduct the Negociation, with Dignity, Dexterity and Integrity, becomes a Conſideration which the Public will expect ſhould be weighed with the utmoſt Attention. And, if ſuch Perſons cannot be found amongſt us (which I hope may not be the Caſe) there is a very deſirable Alternative ſtill in your Power. Fix the Scene of Negociation, where, indeed, for the Honour of our Country, I could wiſh to ſee it fixed, name no other Plenipotentiaries to conduct the Peace but thoſe Miniſters who directed the War: And a Treaty of *London*, in ſuch Hands, will make ample Amends for our wretched Management at *Utrecht*.

But let Peace be never ſo well made; let Miniſters plan Treaties with the greateſt Sagacity, and Plenipotentiaries negociate the Articles with the utmoſt Skill and Dexterity, yet we know from Hiſtory and Obſervation, that they never can be perpetual, and moſt commonly, are not laſting. Princes, too frequently, ſeem to own no other Rule of Action, than preſent Convenience; and the Law of Nations is ſeldom appealed to, but to ſanctify Injuſtice, and ſave Appearances. Nor are the poſitive Compacts ſolemnly agreed upon between Nation and Nation, better obſerved. For how ſeldom do we ſee a Treaty religiouſly adhered to, by the Parties whoſe Intereſt it is to break it, and who think they are in ſuch Circumſtances as to be able to break it with Impunity?——If ſuch Infidelity be too common amongſt Princes in general, Experience, long Experience teaches us, that the Nation with whom we are ſoon to treat, excel us, at leaſt, in this Part of Policy. For no Cords are ſtrong enough to bind them.

Gallic Faith is become proverbial, and the Neighbours of *France* can reproach her with innumerable Inſtances of a moſt proſligate Diſregard to the moſt ſolemn Treaties. And the Reaſon ſeems to be obvious, without ſuppoſing that Nation more perfidious than others. The *Power*, the *Populouſneſs*, the Extent, the Strength of the *French* Monarchy, free them from thoſe Apprehenſions which bind the weaker Side to be faithful to it's Engagements; and depending upon the Inability of their Neighbours, conſidered ſingly, to procure to themſelves Juſtice, this, too frequently, has tempted them to the moſt ſhameful and barefaced Inſtances of national Breach of Faith.

It well becomes us, therefore, at this Juncture, when the Diſtreſſes of *France* will oblige them to conſent to Terms of Peace, unfavourable to the Intereſt, and diſgraceful to the Glory of their Monarch, to take every Method in our Power to ſecure the Obſervance of thoſe Conceſſions they may make; and to inſiſt upon their giving us ſuch Proofs of their Sincerity, before any Negociation be entered upon, as may give us ſome Aſſurance that they mean to be more faithful to their future Engagements.

What Proof of their Sincerity, I would recommend it to you to demand, what Conceſſions it will be neceſſary to inſiſt upon, I ſhall beg Leave to mention; after having firſt ſatisfied you by a Detail of ſome Particulars, that ſuch Demands as I would propoſe cannot be looked upon as the Inſolence of a Conqueror, but as the wiſe Foreſight of a People whom dear bought Experience hath taught the proper Way of doing itſelf Juſtice.

It may not, therefore, be unneceſſary to place before your Eyes, ſome of the moſt remarkable Inſtances of *French* Perfidy, which have given riſe to all the Troubles of *Europe* for above theſe hundred Years.

The *Peace of Weſtphalia**, while it ſecured the Liberties and Religion of *Germany*, alſo laid the Foundation of that Power which hath made *France*, ever ſince, the Terror of *Europe*. By this Treaty †, the Upper and the Lower *Alſace*, a Country of great Extent, and of infinite Conſequence in Point of Situation, was ceded to *France*. In this Country

there

there were Ten *Imperial Cities*, whose Privileges and Liberties were in the moſt ſolemn Manner ſecured by the ſame Treaty, which expreſly ſays, † *that they ſhall preſerve their Freedom, and that the King of* France *ſhall not aſſume over them, any Thing more than the bare Right of Protection.* How was this Article obſerved? The ten Imperial Cities were ſoon humbled to receive the *French* Yoke, equally with the reſt of *Alſace*, and remain, now, laſting Monuments, what others may expect from Power unreſtrained by Juſtice.

The Treaty ‖ of the *Pyrenees* ſtill enlarged the Boundaries of *France*, eſpecially on the Side of *Flanders*; and the *Spaniards* thought themſelves ſafe from farther Loſſes, by the Marriage of their Infanta to *Lewis* the XIV. who, upon that Occaſion, jointly with her, made a formal Renunciation of all her Rights to ſucceed to any Part of the *Spaniſh* Poſſeſſions. And yet, with unparallelled Inſolence, ſeven Years had ſcarcely elapſed before *Flanders* was again attacked, on Pretence of thoſe very Rights which had been ſo lately renounced, and which, even tho' they had not been renounced, muſt have appeared chimerical, unleſs a Siſter can have a Right to ſucceed in Preference to her Brother.

The Peace of *Nimeguen* § reſtored the Tranquillity of *Europe*, which the Invaſion of *Holland* by the *French* had diſturbed. But ſcarcely was the Peace ſigned before it was ſhamefully violated. The Decrees of the Chambers of Reunion, by which *Lewis* the XIV, ſeized ſo many Territories, to which he has not the leaſt Right; the Surpriſal of *Straſburgh*, and the Blockade of *Luxemburgh*, ſhewed ſuch a Wantonneſs of Perfidy, as no Hiſtory of the moſt barbarous and unpoliſhed Savages could well exceed; and juſtly drew upon the common Oppreſſor, the joint Vengeance of offended *Europe*.

Who is ignorant of the Story of the *Partition* Treaty? Solemnly ratified and agreed to preſerve that Tranquillity which the Treaty of *Reſwyck* had juſt reſtored to *Europe*, it was no ſooner made than it was ſhamefully abandoned by the Court of *France*; and for ſuch Reaſons as will, upon every Occaſion, juſtify every Injuſtice. The *Letter* of the Treaty, indeed, was violated, they muſt own;—but the *Spirit* of it was what ought to be attended to. And by ſuch a Comment, worthier of a pitiful Sophiſter, than of a moſt Chriſtian King, his Grandſon was aſſiſted in placing himſelf on the Throne of *Spain*.

The Politics of *Lewis* the XV. have been faithfully copied from thoſe of his Great-Grandfather; and the Behaviour of *France*, upon the Death of *Charles* the VI. is a freſh Proof, of how little Uſe are the moſt ſolemn Treaties, with a Power that knows no Ties but thoſe of Intereſt.—The Treaty of *Vienna* had but two or three Years before ‡, annexed to the Crown of *France*, the Dutchy of *Lorrain*; a Ceſſion which was purchaſed, and purchaſed cheaply, by the Guarantee of the ** *Pragmatic Sanction*. By this Stipulation, *France* was under the moſt ſolemn Engagements to ſupport the Queen of *Hungary* in the Poſſeſſion of all her Father's Dominions. But how was the Engagement fulfilled? Poſterity will ſcarcely believe ſuch bare-faced Perfidy was poſſible, as our Times ſaw was actually avowed upon that Occaſion. *Germany* was, inſtantly, covered with the Armies of *France*, to aſſiſt the Elector of *Bavaria*, in an Attempt to overturn the *Pragmatic Sanction* ſo lately gauranteed by them, and to dethrone that Princeſs whom they were bound by a Treaty, ſworn to in the Name of the Holy Trinity, to protect and defend from all her Enemies.

* 1648. † *Article* 73, *&c ſeq.* ‡ *Article* 88. *Le Rio de France ne s'arrogera, ſur les villes de la Prefecture, que le ſimple Droit de Protection, qui appartenoit a la Maiſon d' Autriche.* ‖ 1659. § 1679. ‡ *In* 1738.
** *Treaty of Vienna, Article* 10.

[To be continued in our next.]

PARIS, March 21.

THE Subtile Frigate, which arrived at Port l'Orient on the 16th Inſt. from the Coaſt of Coromandel, has brought Letters from thoſe Parts, dated October 15, 1759, which adviſe, that on the 9th of Sept. M. d'Ache's Squadron diſcovered the Engliſh Fleet under Ad. Pocock; that next Day the two Fleets engaged for two Hours, without any manifeſt Advantage on either Side; that on the 15th of that Month M. d'Ache anchored at Pondicherry and landed the Troops, Stores, and other Effects he had on board; and that having ſailed again on October 1, he returned with all his Ships to the Iſle de France.

The ſame Letters add, that on the 30th of Sept. there was a very ſmart Action between our Troops and thoſe of the Engliſh at Bandabache, near Arcate. The Engliſh conſiſted of 1700 Whites and 4000 Blacks, we had only 1100 Whites. The Action laſted five Hours, but in the End we remained Maſters of the Field. The Engliſh had 350 killed in the Action, and a great Number wounded, beſides five Officers and 56 private Men made Priſoners. We alſo took four Pieces of Cannon and two Waggons laden with Stores. We had only 36 killed and 78 wounded.

Dunkirk, March 12. The Loſs of the brave Thurot, whom our Town has in a Manner adopted, afflicts us much; but is not irreparable. Captain Delille, one of our Townſmen (who took the Thames Turkeyman) has proclaimed himſelf his Succeſſor.

LONDON.

April 2. By Advices from Upper Sileſia we learn, that the Pruſſian Troops that were poſted in that Country under the Command of Lieutenant-General Goltze, have retired as far as Neiſs; that their Rear Guard ſkirmiſhed all the Way with the Van of the Corps under General Laudohn, in which Skirmiſhes the Auſtrians had above 400 Men killed, and 500 wounded; on the Pruſſian Side only 35 were killed, and 72 wounded. Some Priſoners were made by each Party, and the Auſtrians picked up 5 Baggage Waggons, and 18 loaded with Flour and Oats.

On Tueſday was ſent into Plymouth by the Antelope Man of War, the Villegenie Privateer, of St. Maloes, of 14 Guns and 60 Men, commanded by Captain Chateaubrian.

The Antelope Man of War has taken up the Crew belonging to the Mary, Ogilvey, of and for London from Antigua, with 150 Hogſheads of Sugar, which Ship foundered 70 Leagues to the Weſtward of Scilly.

The Speedwell, Barnard, from Virginia for London, was taken 100 Leagues to the Weſtward of Ireland, by the Pallas Privateer of Bayonne, and retaken the 11th ult. by the Tyger, Burrows, from Liverpool to Jamaica, in Lat. 45, Long. 10, and brought into Liverpool.

April 7. Yeſterday the Honourable General Howard, General Waldegrave, Lord Hinchinbrook, Lord Downe, and ſeveral other Officers, ſet out for Germany.

April 9. The Le Providence, of St. Maloes, a Privateer of 4 Guns, and 27 Men, that was taken off the Lizard, and ſent into Falmouth ſome Days ago, was taken by the Lynn Man of War, Capt. Walter Stirling.

April 11. The Vengeance Frigate has brought into Plymouth the Count de Nancy Privateer, of St. Maloes, of four Guns, and 39 Men.

This Morning the Honourable Marquis of Granby, accompanied by Colonel Pitt, and ſeveral other Officers, ſet out for Harwich, to embark for Germany.

April 12. A large Quantity of Cloathing is ſent to North-America, for the Uſe of his Majeſty's Troops on that Station.

Admiralty-Office, April 10. In the Courſe of a few Days laſt paſt, Advices have been received here, of the following Privateers of the Enemy having been taken or deſtroyed.

The Chevalier Barro, of Bayonne, having 20 Guns, and 146 Men; taken the 25th of March, to the Weſtward, by his Majeſty's Ship the Repulſe.

A Shallop Privateer of 6 Guns, drove on ſhore by two Cutters, the 27th of March, near Calais, where ſhe bilged.

The Providence of St. Malo, having 4 Guns, and 32 Men, taken the 1ſt of April, in the Channel, by his Majeſty's Ship the Lynn.

A Schooner Privateer, having 4 Carriage and 6 Swivel Guns, and 38 Men; taken the 3d of April, off Plymouth, by his Majeſty's Ship the Rocheſter.

A Lugſail Privateer, with 26 Men, taken the 5th of April, off the Start, by the Peggy Sloop.

The Villegenie Privateer, of St. Maloes, having twelve Carriage and 6 Swivel Guns; taken the 5th of April, off the Lizard, by his Majeſty's Ship the Antelope.

The Chauve-Souris, of Cherbourg, with 17 Men, taken the 6th of April, off the Iſle of Wight, by his Majeſty's Ship the Kingſton.

A ſmall Brig Privateer; taken the 6th of April, off the Berry Head, by his Majeſty's Ships Vengeance and Mercury.

The Mercury of Rochelle, having 10 Carriage and 10 Swivel Guns, and 90 Men; taken the 6th of April, between Portland and Torbay, by the Carcaſs Sloop.

A Lugſail Privateer, of the Iſle of Brehat, having two Carriage and 4 Swivel Guns, and 24 Men; taken the 6th of April, off Portland, by his Majeſty's Ship the Launceſton.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, April 8.

'King Staniſlaus having wrote a Letter to the 'King of Great-Britain, making him an Offer of 'the City of Nancy to hold the Congreſs in, his 'Britannic Majeſty returned him an Anſwer to the 'following Effect. "I have a due Senſe of your "Majeſty's obliging Offer of your City of Nancy "for holding a Congreſs in, in caſe the Powers at "War ſhould be inclined to put a Stop to the Ef"fuſion of human Blood. I ſhould be extremely "glad that the Negociations ſo much to be deſired, "were carried on under your Majeſty's Eye; but "as the City of Nancy is not conveniently ſituated "for all the Powers who are intereſted in the great "Work of a Peace, I can only thank your Ma"jeſty for the obliging Offer of your good Offices, "and of the City of Nancy for the Seat of the "Negociation."

This Letter, and the Declaration which the French Ambaſſador delivered laſt Wedneſday to the States General, in the Name of the King his Maſter, revive our Hopes, that the Congreſs may be held at Breda. The French Declaration was, in Subſtance, as follows.

"That his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was highly ſenſible of the Offer their High Mightineſſes had made of the Town of Breda for holding the Congreſs: That his Majeſty, to give a freſh Proof of his ſincere Deſire to encreaſe the good Harmony that ſubſiſted between him and their High Mightineſſes, accepted their gracious Offer with Pleaſure; but as he could do nothing without the Conſent of his high Allies, it behoved him to wait for their Anſwer, which could not fail to be favourable, if nothing but the Place for holding the Congreſs remained to be ſettled."

A Letter from the Hague, of the 11*th Inſtant, ſays, that ſince the delivering of the aforeſaid Declaration, Bills on Saxony, and particularly Leipſic, which two Months before no Body would take but at* 50 *per Cent. Diſcount, had roſe* 25 *per Cent.*

The ſame Letters tell us, that General Yorke had delivered, on the preceding Tueſday, the King his Maſter's Anſwer to the Offer made by the States General of the Town of Breda for holding the Congreſs; which Anſwer imported, "That the King his Maſter "thanked their High Mightineſſes for the ſincere De"ſire they expreſs to put an End to the Ravages of "War, which carry Deſolation all over Europe; "that he readily accepted their gracious Offer, and "would be extremely pleaſed, from his high Regard "and invariable Friendſhip for their High Mighti"neſſes, that all the other Powers at War would "likewiſe accept it." Notwithſtanding this Anſwer, the People of Holland are afraid that the Courts of Vienna and Peterſburgh will want the Congreſs to be held in ſome Place out of the Territory of the Republic.

Goſport, March 31. Yeſterday Afternoon we had the pleaſing Sight of the Marſhal Belleiſle, and the two French Frigates, ſailing into the Harbour. Over the French Pendant of each, was hoiſted the Engliſh, and the ſame over their Enſigns, which made a pretty Appearance.

Portſmouth, April 1. The Devonſhire, Captain Darby, Swiftſure, Sir Thomas Stanhope, the Montague, Captain Rowley, and Rocheſter, Captain Burnet, are ordered to America.

All the Men of War of 70, 80, and 90 Guns, are ordered to be got ready for Sea with the utmoſt Expedition.

Dublin, April 10. Tueſday died on Aſton's Kay, Mr. John Ellis, aged 26 Years. He was one of the fatteſt Men in the World. His Coffin meaſured ſix Feet in Length, three Feet and a Half broad, and the ſame in Depth.

BOSTON, *June* 2.

Captain Evers, Wilſon, and Watt, left Portſmouth about 34 Days ago, in Company with the Virginia and Quebec Fleets, the former conſiſting of 50 Sail, under Convoy of a 60 Gun Ship, the latter of 17 Sail, with Stores for Quebec, were under Convoy of the Devonſhire and Kingſton Men of War, of 64 Guns each: Captain Evers informs, that three Men of War, and a Number of Tranſports, having about 6000 Men and Horſes on board, had ſailed from the Nore, to reinforce the Allied Army in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand. That the French were ſo much elated upon their Privateer's taking ſo rich a Prize as the Thames from Leghorn bound to London, ſuppoſed to be worth near 100,000 l. Sterling, that they had fitted out 14 large Privateers to cruize about the Chops of the Channel, but that by the Vigilance of ſome of our cruizing Ships of War, five of them were taken and the others drove into Port, ſo that the Channel is now clear of them.

In Capt. Watt came Paſſenger the brave General Winſlow.

We learn by a Veſſel arrived at Salem from Gibraltar, that one of his Majeſty's Sloops of 16 Guns, and 75 Men, had taken a fine new French Ship of 22 Guns and 170 Men, fitted for a Privateer, but laden with Stores, bound from Marſeilles, for Martinico and ſent her into Gibraltar.

We hear from Albany, that about ten Days ago, two of the Regulars were taken Priſoners, and carried off by the Enemy.

Saturday laſt a Sloop arrived here from Louiſburg in 7 Days, with Diſpatches for his Excellency Gen. Amherſt, which were brought there by one of his Majeſty's Ships of War, and Yeſterday Morning an Expreſs ſet out from hence for Albany. By her we learn, that Colonel Baſtide with a Company of Miners, was arrived there, in order to demoliſh the Works at that Place.

We hear that Captain John Rouſe, Commander of the Sutherland Man of War, died lately at Portſmouth, of a Fever.

NEWPORT, *June* 3.

REMARKS at QUEBEC, *from October* 27, 1759, *to May* 8, 1760.

1759, Oct. 27. } CAME down two French Schooners from Montreal, with Flags of Truce.

21. Came down a Spaniſh Ship.

Nov. 22. The French fell down the River, and came to an Anchor above the Town. The Margaret and Betty Schooners were ſent to reconnoitre them, and make Signals.

24. Some of the French Veſſels having run on Shore, Capt. Miller and Lieutenant Cox, with 23 of the Porcupine's, and 21 of the Race Horſe's People, went up the River in the Schooner and Boats, intending to burn the French Veſſels; they boarded one, which blew up: Capt. Miller and Lieutenant Cox being dangerouſly wounded, the reſt were inſtantly deſtroyed by the Exploſion, except 7 belonging to the Porcupine, and 5 to the Race Horſe, who are now Priſoners, at Montreal.

25. The French Ships paſſed the Town.

28. Capt. Miller died of his Wounds.

Dec. 1. Lieutenant Cox died of his Wounds.

5. The River began to freeze over.

[1760.] *Feb.* 13. Diſcovered a Body of the Enemy at Point Levy: A Party of the Garriſon were immediately detached over the River on the Ice, who defeated them, and took Poſt at the Church.

14. The Enemy endeavoured to ſtorm the Church at Point Levy, but a Party from the Town coming ſeaſonably to their Relief, repulſed the Enemy, and took eleven Priſoners.

26. A Party of our Men marched over the Ice, and burnt all the Houſes from Gorham Poſt to Point Levy. Compleated 7 Blockhouſes round the Town this Month.

March 20. A Party from the Town attacked the French Out-poſts at St. Auguſtine's, and having deſtroyed them, took 97 Priſoners.

22. Finiſhed two Blockhouſes, and two Loghouſes at Point Levy.

April 8. The River clear of Ice from Quebec downwards.

24. The River intirely clear of Ice.

27. The French Army having landed at St. Croix, two Frigates, and ſeven other Veſſels, fell down the River, and anchored off St. Sallery, where they landed their Artillery Ammunition. The ſame Day we deſerted our Out-poſts at St. Croix and Loretto, and burnt the Church at St. Foy, with the Blockhouſes at Point Levy.

28. The General and the Garriſon marched out of the Town, and gave the Enemy Battle on the Height of Abraham, and after a ſharp Fire, which continued for two Hours, we were forced to retreat, with the Loſs of 1061 killed, wounded, and taken Priſoners, and 20 Pieces of Cannon loſt.

29. In the Morning found the Enemy entrenched acroſs the Height, from Point Diamond to the Windmill, near the Royal Hoſpital.

30. Our Grand Blockhouſe on the Height, in which we had two Pieces of Cannon, blew up by ſome Accident; both the Officers were wounded, and ſeveral Men, but none killed. All our Men employed Night and Day, in ſtrengthening the Works, and harraſſing the Enemy.

May 1. Capt. M'Cartney, and the Porcupine's Company, came on board the Race Horſe, which fell down the River, with an Expreſs to General Amherſt.

8. Off Louiſburg, but forced to bear away for Halifax.

NEW-YORK, *June* 9.

Since our laſt great Part of the Connecticut Forces, under Colonel Whiting, paſſed this City to join the Army above.

We hear from Albany, that two Indians (the one belonging to New-Jerſey, and the other to the Maſſachuſetts) taken Priſoners at Fort William Henry, had come in from Montreal, which Place they deſerted the 18th of May: They ſay, that for ſome Time before they came off, the Accounts received from the French Army before Quebec, were, that they had had two or three Engagements with the Engliſh on the Plains of Abraham, in which, tho' they were beat off in one or two of them, yet they took a Number of Cannon from the Engliſh, and drove them back into the Town, with the Loſs of a great many Men. But that on the 16th of May, other Accounts were received at Montreal, that the French Army were actually coming back from before Quebec; which, they ſay, threw the People into great Amazement, and when they came away, left them univerſally in Tears, lamenting the great Loſs of their Friends in the Siege; and had now given over all Hopes of holding the Country.

Theſe Indians further add, that the French ſaid they battered Quebec Walls ſo low that they could put their Hands on the Top.——At this Time we ſuppoſe Mr. Murray doſed them.

They alſo ſay, that Monſieur Vaudreuille did not go againſt Quebec, but that he remained at Montreal.

General Amherſt was ſtill at Albany: And we are told the foregoing Intelligence is very much credited there.

A third Indian run away from Montreal, in Company with the aforementioned two, but being all purſued, he unhappily was taken.

The General Aſſembly of this Province, on the 24th ult. voted the Sum of £. 2500, for the unhappy Sufferers by the late dreadful Fire in Boſton.

Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday laſt, the Remainder of the Cork Fleet (being ſix Sail) arrived here, loaded with Proviſions, Stores, &c. together with his Majeſty's Ship the Nightingale, Captain Campbell.

The Harlequin Privateer (inſtead of being taken and ranſomed for 1000 Dollars) we are aſſured has taken a good Prize, and is likely to make a tolerable Cruize.

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 19.

Monday laſt, Capt. *Slater*, in the Ship *Wilſon*, arrived in *Patuxent*, from *London*, with whom came Paſſenger Mr. *Archibald Buchanan*, Merchant, of *Baltimore* County. Capt. *Slater* ſail'd from *Spithead* the 26th of *April*, and ſuppoſes that the Fleet for *Virginia* and *Maryland* ſail'd the ſame Day from *Portſmouth*, as they had been lying there ſome Time waiting for a fair Wind, which then happen'd.

Laſt Sunday arrived here the Snow *Dolphin*, Captain *Sears*, in 14 Days from *Providence*. The Captain ſays, that all the Flags of Truce and *Monti Chriſto* Men, which are carried in there, are condemn'd; but that Appeals are granted to all who apply for them, and can give proper Security.

Capt. *James Calder*, in a Brigantine from *Barbados*, informs us, that the *Weſt-India* Fleets from *England* and *Ireland*, were ſafe arrived.

By PERMISSION of his EXCELLENCY.

At the THEATRE *in* Upper-Marlborough, *on* Tueſday *next, being the 24th Inſtant, will be preſented, a* TRAGEDY, *call'd,* THE

GAMESTER.

Beverly, Mr. HALLAM; *Lewſon*, Mr. SCOTT; *Stukely*, Mr. DOUGLASS; *Jarvis*, Mr. MORRIS; *Bates*, Mr. STURT; *Dawſon*, Mr. MURRAY.

Mrs. *Beverly*, Mrs. DOUGLASS; *Charlotte*, Mrs. MORRIS; *Lucy*, Miſs CRANE.

To which will be added, a Dramatic Satire, *call'd,* LETHE, or, *ÆSOP* in the SHADES.

The Characters of the *Fine Gentleman* and Mrs. *Riot*, which were omitted in the laſt Repreſentation, will be perform'd by Mr. *Hallam* & Mrs. *Douglaſs*.

Tickets may be had of Mr. *Benjamin Brooke*.

PIT 7ſ6. GALLERY 5ſ. X 1

JUST IMPORTED,

In the WILSON, *Captain* SLATER, *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold by the Subſcriber, at his Stores at* UPPER-MARLBOROUGH, QUEEN-ANNE, *and* PIG-POINT, *on* Patuxent *River, at* PISCATAWAY *and* ROCK-CREEK *on* Patowmack *River*,

GREAT Variety of *EUROPEAN* and *EAST-INDIA* GOODS, Wholeſale or Retail, for Bills, Caſh, Tobacco, Corn, or Wheat. STEPHEN WEST.

NEXT MONDAY will be PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the laſt SESSION of ASSEMBLY.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber, at his Houſe in the City of ANNAPOLIS, *for ready Money or ſhort Credit, at reaſonable Rates,*

THE ſundry GOODS following, *viz. Weſt-India* Rum by the Hogſhead or Gallon, *Muſcovado* Sugar by the Barrel or Pound, *Liſbon* Wine, Sweet Oil, White Wine Vinegar, and Arrack, by the Caſk or Gallon, *Liſbon* Lemons by the Hundred or Dozen, Cod Fiſh by the Quintal or Pound, Rice by the Hundred or Pound, Olives by the Bottle, and a ſortable Parcel of plain and flower'd Lawns, with ſundry other dry Goods; and alſo a new Curricle, with a compleat Set of Harneſs. JOHN INCH.

N. B. The Subſcriber has a Man, who is well acquainted with all the Rivers and Harbours in *Cheſapeak* Bay, and will undertake to Pilot any Veſſel to any Place therein. 1

NOTICE is hereby given to *Stephen Powell*, of the firſt Battalion of the *Royal American Regiment*, who was lately in *Baltimore* County, that if he does not either join the Battalion, or ſurrender himſelf to ſome Juſtice of the Peace, before the End of this Month, he will be deemed a Deſerter, and if ever apprehended, be puniſhed accordingly. Said *Powell* is a Native of *Shropſhire* in *Great-Britain*, 21 Years old, and about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, was bred a Flax Dreſſer, but does not love Work, he writes a good Hand, and underſtands Accounts, has dark Hair, is much pitted with the Small-Pox, ſtoops, and is much inclined to be ſlovenly. He was in *Maryland* laſt Winter with Capt. *Cochran*, whom he attended as a Servant, and muſt be well known in many Parts of the Province. Should he ſurrender himſelf, the Juſtice of Peace to whom he may apply, is deſired to give him a Paſs to his Battalion, now at *Pittſburg*. *Capt. Cochran* 1 X

June 3d, 1760.

EIGHT PISTOLES REWARD.

RAN away from *Curtis*'s Creek Iron-Works, in *Anne-Arundel* County, Two Convict Servant Men, *viz.*

John Collins, about 23 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, pitted with the Small-Pox, of a ſwarthy Complexion, has ſhort black Hair, which he combs back, has a pert Look, and ſpeaks a little in the Weſt Country Dialect.

Thomas Cooper, about 26 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, wears long black ſtrait Hair, which he ties behind, is pitted with the Small-Pox, and has loſt one or two of his upper Jaw Teeth, and is an *Engliſhman*. 1

They had on and took with them, a blue *German* Serge Coat, with Mohair Buttons, one brown Cloth Waiſtcoat without Sleeves, a Pair of blue Broad Cloth Breeches, a brown Thickſet Coat, Sailor's Trowſers, White and Check Shirts, two new Felt Hats, and ſundry other Cloaths.

It is ſuppoſed they have an old Silver Watch, and ſome Money with them.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the above Servants, ſo as their Maſter may have them again, ſhall have Six Piſtoles Reward; and if taken out of the Province, Eight Piſtoles, and reaſonable Charges if brought home, paid by

CALEB DORSEY.

N. B. Theſe two Runaways are advertiſed on the laſt Page of this Paper (this Advertiſement coming too late to prevent the Publiſhing of that) and this is Publiſh'd to ſignify the Change of their Apparel, which is but lately found out, they having bury'd thoſe Cloaths, and ſtole others. X

Fairfax County, in *Virginia*, *June* 6, 1760.

To be LET, and ENTERED on immediately,

A VERY choice TRACT of LAND, containing ſeveral Thouſand Acres, belonging to CHARLES, Earl of TANKERVILLE, lying on *Patowmack* River, and chiefly bounded by *Kittockton* Creek, in the County of *Loudoun*, and Colony of *Virginia*. Any Perſon may know the Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber at Mr. *William Kirk*'s, on the ſaid Creek, or at Mr. *Andrew Adam*'s, Merchant, in *Leeſburg*, in the ſaid County, where Attendance will be given, by JOHN PATTERSON, Agent. 2

THIS is to give Notice, That the Subſcriber carries on the BAKING BUSINESS, about Twelve Miles from Mr. *Richard Snowden*'s Iron-Works, about Twenty-two Miles from *Elk-Ridge* Landing on *Pataſco* River, about Twenty-three Miles from *George-Town* on *Patowmack* River, about Sixteen Miles from *Bladenſburg*, on the Eaſtern Branch of *Patowmack* River, and has now Thirty Thouſand Weight of BREAD to ſell. Any Perſon or Perſons inclinable to purchaſe, may have a Parcel delivered at Capt. *Henry Ayton*'s, Mr. *Caleb Dorſey*'s, Son of *Baſil*, at *Elk-Ridge* Landing, Mr. *Richard Whittle*'s, Merchant, at *Bladenſburg*, and at Col. *George Beall*'s, at *George-Town* on *Patowmack* River, *viz.* Middling Bread at Twenty Shillings *per* Hundred, good Brown Bread at Fifteen Shillings *per* Hundred, and about 5000 Wt. of very good fine Flour at Fifteen Shillings *per* Hundred: He has a good Water Mill, and Conveniencies for Bolting, where any Gentlemen and Others that have a Mind to have a Quantity of Wheat ground and pack'd, may have it well done: And as it is a ſuitable Place for raiſing and purchaſing Grain, thoſe inclinable to carry on Farms, may be ſupplied with Part of ſundry Tracts of good Land, well water'd, and plenty of good Places for making good Meadows, from which there are good Waggon Roads lead to each of the above Landings, to be Rented at reaſonable Rates, by JAMES BROOKE. 2

Elk-Ridge, *June* 9, 1760.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living on *Elk-Ridge*, on Thurſday the 5th Inſtant, a Convict Servant Man, named *George Sears*, about 19 or 20 Years old, fair complexion'd, tho' his Hair (which he wears) is dark, a round Face, pretty much mark'd with the Small-Pox, and about 5 Feet 1 Inch high: Had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, an Oſnabrigs Shirt, and a Crocus Pair of Trowſers. 2

Whoever brings the ſaid Servant back to his Maſter, or ſecures him ſo that he may get him again, ſhall receive Two Piſtoles Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

JOSHUA DORSEY, Son of *Henry*.

THERE is at the Plantation of *William Fields*, near *Rock-Creek*, taken up as a Stray, a Black Mare about 5 Years old, branded on the near Buttock B.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Chester-Town, June 10th, 1760.

JUST IMPORTED,

A LARGE Assortment of MEDICINES, to be Sold at Retail by the Subscriber.

Practitioners of Physic may be supplied with any Quantity, or private Families with small Boxes, or any Article, at the lowest Prices, by

WILLIAM MURRAY.

THE MANAGERS of the *Frederick-Town* LOTTERY, hereby give Notice, That they will begin Drawing of the said Lottery, in *Frederick-Town*, on Tuesday the First Day of *July* next.

A few Tickets, yet unsold, remain at Mr. *Arthur Charlton's*; which may be had if applied for soon.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, On Wednesday in the next November *Courts in* Prince-George's *and* Frederick *Counties*,

ALL the outstanding Debts (without Exception) then due to Messrs. *Alexander Brown*, and Company, contracted with Mr. *Robert Mundell*, while he kept Store at *George-Town* on *Rock-Creek*, and left with me to be collected. For the Convenience of those who may incline to purchase, Lists of the Debts, against the first of *September*, will be lodged at the Stores in *Upper-Marlborough*, *Bladensburg*, *George-Town*, and *Frederick-Town*, and Copies affixed at the Court-Houses, and other public Places.

Any Person inclining to make a private Purchase of the Whole, or a Part, may apply to me any Time between the First of *September* and the Day of Sale. GEORGE SCOTT.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Thursday the 18th of *October* last, Two New Negroes; the one a Man, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, supposed to be about 25 Years of Age. Had on when he went away, a Crocus Shirt and Trowsers, and a new white Plading Jacket. He will answer to the Name of *Isaac*. The other a Woman, is very small, talks in her own Language very fast, and appears to be older than the Man. Had on when she went away, a Crocus Shift, and a white Plading Petticoat; she also carried with her a Piece of greenish colour'd Cloth, which I suppose may supply the want of a Jacket. She will answer to the Name of *Sarah*.

Whoever takes up the said Negroes, and brings them to me at *George-Town* on *Patowmack* River, or secures them so that I can have them again, shall have a Reward of Twenty-five Shillings for each, besides reasonable Charges paid, if taken up 20 Miles from home, and delivered to me.

ROBERT PETER.

Since first publishing the above Advertisement, some Circumstances have been discovered, by which it is conjectured the above Slaves were stolen.

WHEREAS *Sarah*, the Wife of me the Subscriber, living near the Head of *Severn*, hath behaved herself very Ill, and run me in Debt in sundry Places, &c. This is therefore to forewarn any Persons from Trusting her on my Account, or Dealing with her in any Manner; for I will pay no Debt of her Contracting after this 28th of *May*, 1760. JAMES STEWARD.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Kinsey Sparrow*, on his Lordship's Manor in *Anne-Arundel* County, taken up as a Stray, a Black Mare about 12 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock MF (join'd together) has a bob Tail, a Star in her Forehead, and some few Saddle Spots.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. *Thomas Stockett*, near *South* River Church, taken up as a Stray, a very small Dark Bay Horse, Hamdock'd; but has not any Brand, or particular Mark about him.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

June 3d, 1760.

SIX PISTOLES REWARD.

RAN away last Night from the new Iron-Works on *Curtis's* Creek, in *Anne-Arundel* County, Two Convict Servant Men, *viz.*

John Collins, a middle-siz'd Fellow, about 23 Years of Age, he has dark Hair, a swarthy Complexion, is pitted with the Small-Pox, very pert, is a sly artful Fellow, and speaks a little in the West Country Dialect.

Thomas Cooper, of a low Stature, pretty well-set, about 26 Years of Age, an *Englishman*, speaks plain, wears long black strait Hair, of a fair Complexion, light Eyes, pitted with the Small-Pox, and has lost one or two of his upper Jaw Teeth.

They had on and took with them, two new Felt Hats, Cotton Jackets, Osnabrigs Shirts, Sailor's Trowsers, a Pair of new Cloth Breeches, several Pair of Stockings, and coarse Country-made Shoes.

Whoever takes up the said Servants, and delivers them at *Curtis's* Creek, or to the Subscriber at *Elk-Ridge*, shall have Three Pistoles Reward for each, paid by CALEB DORSEY.

STRAY'D or Stolen from *Bladensburg* last Fall, two Mares, and Colts of that Season. The one a Bay Mare, about 14 Hands high; she has no perceivable Brand, but is very remarkable by having one Wall-Eye, and a white Spot about the Bigness of a Silver Six-pence behind her right Ear. She had a Mare Colt with her then of a Roan Colour. The other is a Sorrel Mare, had a Bay Horse Colt with her; she is branded on the near Shoulder and hind Quarter with an S, has a Blaze in her Face, about 13½ Hands high.

Whoever secures the said Mares and Colts, so as the Subscriber may have them again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward for the Bay Mare and Colt, and Thirty Shillings for the Sorrel Mare and Colt.

As there is great Reason to believe the said Mares and Colts were Stolen, any Person that will discover the Felons, shall have Five Pounds Reward for each Felon that is convicted.

JOHN ROW.

JUST IMPORTED in the Ship ST. GEORGE, *Captain* JACOB WALTERS, *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in* BALTIMORE-TOWN, *Wholesale or Retail, for ready Money, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit.*

SUNDRY Sorts of Paints and Colours, *viz.* Red, White and Black, Lead, ground and unground; fine *Prussian* Blue; red Chalk; red Paint; King's, Prince's, and *Naples* Yellow; Lake; distill'd Verdegrease; fine *Venetian* Red, Rape and Linseed Oyl, *&c. &c.* JONATHAN PLOWMAN.

N. B. He will either purchase or take in Payment, Turpentine, Cedar Plank, and Skins and Furs of all Sorts.

THE said Ship *ST. GEORGE*, now lying in *Patapsco*, will take in TOBACCO, consign'd to Messieurs *Sydenham* and *Hodgson*, Merchants in *London*, at Twelve Pounds Sterling *per* Ton.

BROKE out of *Prince-George's* County Goal, on the 21st of *May* at Night, one *Thomas Maybew*, of a very dark Complexion, (his Father being an *East-India Indian*) about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, wears his own Hair which is very Black. He formerly lived in the lower End of that County.

Whoever takes up the said *Maybew*, and brings him to *Upper-Marlborough*, to the Subscriber, shall receive Two Pistoles Reward.

BENJAMIN BROOKES.

ABRAHAM MILTON, Author of the FARMER'S COMPANION, informs the Public, That altho' the Time appointed for taking in Subscriptions for the same is compleated, yet the several Accounts not being sent in, he cannot ascertain what Number is subscribed for, and therefore refers the same till about the last of *June* Instant, hoping by that Time to have every Thing in Order for the Press.

SEVERAL Tracts of very valuable LAND lying in *Frederick* County, to be Sold by the Subscriber, for Sterling, Bills of Exchange, Crop Tobacco, or Current Money.

HENRY WRIGHT CRABB.

To be RENTED, LEASED, or SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, Garden and Out-Houses, situate in a very pleasant Part of the City of ANNAPOLIS.

A good CLERK is wanted. Such will have good Encouragement.

For further Particulars Enquire of

M. MACNEMARA.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the JANE, *Capt.* JOHN GARNETT, *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in* UPPER-MARLBOROUGH, *for Cash, Bills, or Tobacco,*

A LARGE Assortment of *EUROPEAN* and *EAST-INDIA* GOODS, by Wholesale or Retail. DAVID CRAUFURD.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

THE Plantation, in *Cæcil* County, whereon Mr. JAMES PAUL HEATH, deceased, and the Subscriber, lately lived, to which belong about 1500 Acres of excellent Land. There is also on the Plantation, a very handsome well built Brick Dwelling House, two Story high, with four good Rooms on a Floor, together with handsome and convenient Offices of Brick. The House is very pleasantly situated on *Sassafras* River, and commands a beautiful and extensive Prospect. There are also other Commodious Buildings, such as Barns, Tobacco Houses, Granaries, Stables, Houses for Quarters or Tenants. It is about three or four Miles from *Frederick* and *George* Towns. There is some good Meadow, and a great deal more may be made.

For Title and Terms Enquire of WALTER DULANY, Esq; in *Annapolis*, or the Subscriber at his Plantation in *Baltimore* County near *Bush-Town*.

N. B. If a Number of Purchasers shou'd offer, the Land may be laid out in Lots.

JAMES HEATH.

JUST IMPORTED *from BARBADOS*,

A QUANTITY of very good RUM and *MUSCOVADO* SUGAR, to be Sold very reasonably, for ready Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco, by Mr. HENRY TUBMAN at *Benedict*, and the Subscriber at *Nottingham*.

THOMAS CAMPBELL.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR Raising the Sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds for Enlarging and Repairing the PUBLIC WHARF, and Erecting a GRAMMAR SCHOOL, in *Alexandria*, *viz.*

3	Tickets	at £. 50	£. 150	
3	Ditto	at 25	75	
10	Ditto	at 10	100	
20	Ditto	at 5	100	
40	Ditto	at 2	80	
745	Ditto	at 1	745	
821	Prizes.		Sum raised 250	
2179	Blanks.			
3000	Tickets at 10 *s.*		£. 1500	

THE above is not three Blanks to a Prize, without any Deduction.

The Drawing to begin the first Day of *September* next.

The Prizes to be published in the *Virginia* and *Maryland* Gazettes, and the Money to be paid as soon as the Drawing is finished.

All Prizes not demanded in six Months after Publication, will be deem'd as generously given to the Uses aforesaid.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Managers, *George William Fairfax*, *William Ramsay*, *John Carlyle*, *Gerard Alexander*, *John Dalton*, *George Johnston*, *George Mason*, *John Hunter*, *Robert Adam*, and *John Muir*, Trustees of the said Town, who are to give Bond, and be on Oath that they faithfully discharge the Trust reposed in them.

Tickets may be had from the aforesaid Managers, or from Col. *John Champe*, or *Allan Macrae*, Merchant, at *Dumfries*; *Hector Ross* and *Benjamin Grayson*, Merchants, at *Colchester*; *Philip Richard Fendall*, of *Charles* County; Messrs. *Symmers* and *John Weldon*, Merchants, at *Upper-Marlborough*; and at the Printing-Office in *Annapolis*.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, and WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, the Sign of the BIBLE, in *Charles-street*; where all Persons may be supplied with this *GAZETTE*, at 12*s.* 6*d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after, and in Proportion for long Ones.